

Element Type: Sculpture

Code: S-2

Element: Don Lind Statue

Location: Beneath west steps on 2nd Floor

Theme/Message:

Dr. Don L. Lind - Utah's 1st Professional Astronaut

“Orbited the earth aboard the space shuttle Challenger during the Space Lab 3 mission, April 29 - May 6, 1985. The block base of this statue was made from recovered portions of the solid rocket boosters that propelled Dr. Lind toward orbit on April 29, 1985 and the pedestal was made from native Utah granite.”

Don Lind was a professor of physics at Utah State University.

Description:

Bronze statue with plaque on a Utah granite pedestal



Element Type: Statue

Code: S-3

Element: Emmeline B. Wells statue

Location: Niche in northwest corner of rotunda

Theme/Message:

“Emmeline B. Wells - Gift of the Women to the State
February 29, 1928 on the occasion of her centenary.
A fine soul who served us.

Emmeline B. Wells was born in 1828 and died in 1921 at age 93. Her long life spanned the settlement of Utah, its achievements of statehood in 1896, and her presidency of the Relief Society, the state’s largest organization for women, from 1910-1921. As editor of the *Women’s Exponent*, and a leader of various Utah women’s groups, she lobbied for suffrage which was incorporated in the Utah State Constitution of 1895. Her work built important bridges among Utah women of all faiths and political persuasions. This monument honors the breadth and depth of her contribution.”

Background Information:

As a leader of the Mormon Relief Society, Wells edited the *Woman’s Exponent* whose masthead asserted the importance of securing women’s rights.

Description:

Marble bust by sculptor Cyrus Dallin on marble base, with inscription; bust 27” high, base 27” x 20” x 15”



Element Type: Statue

Code: S-4

Element: Philo T. Farnsworth Statue

Location: Second Floor north

Theme/Message:

“Philo T. Farnsworth — Father of Television

Philo Taylor Farnsworth was born August 19, 1906 in a log cabin near Beaver, Utah. At an early age he became familiar with the various components of the telephone and gramophone. By age 12 he had a thorough understanding of electronics. In 1922, at age 15, now living in Rigby, Idaho, he developed the concept of the electronic transmission of images and drew mathematical diagrams to show how this could be done.

In 1927, in San Francisco, California, after having invented and developed numerous varieties of vacuum tubes such as the image dissector which the statue is holding, he was able to transmit and receive a recognizable image.

In 1934, after demonstrating that his ideas of electronic image transmission were the first to be written down, he was issued patents regarding television methods that are still used in every television receiving set, television, camera, and transmitter manufactured in the United States as well as abroad.

He was issued over 160 patents regarding electronic inventions, most of which were designed for television. In addition, he also developed the first electron microscope, baby incubator and medical gastroscope. He pioneered electronic infrared surveillance scopes used in WW II and ever since. He developed memory vacuum tubes for radar screens, air traffic control, and under water sonar devices. At the time of his death, he had developed cold cathode-ray tubes that are used in the television and computer industries and working in cold fusion.

Philo T. Farnsworth, “the Father of Television,” died March 11, 1971 in Holladay, Utah, a suburb of Salt Lake City.”

Description:

Bronze statue by sculptor James Avati; 8' tall, on steel frame w/ black stone pedestal (40" x 32" x 32")



Element Type: Statue

Code: S-5

Element: Brigham Young Statue

Location: North side of rotunda

Theme/Message:

“Brigham Young - Prophet, Statesman, Pioneer

When he died August 29, 1877, Brigham Young was the leader of a commonwealth, centered in Salt Lake City, Utah, of 350 towns and cities in what had been a desert 30 years before. He was loved and sustained as a prophet by more than 100,000 members of the Latter Day Saint Church founded only 47 years before. He later came to be called the greatest colonizer of the American West, “The American Moses.”

Born June 1, 1801 in Whittingham, Vermont, and raised on a series of frontier homesteads in western New York, Brigham Young had little formal schooling. He educated himself and became a skilled and respected carpenter, cabinet maker, and glazier in Albany and then Mendon, New York. In 1830 he read the Book of Mormon just after it was published in nearby Palmyra, New York. After two years of careful investigation he joined The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints and devoted himself to missionary work and loyal support of its founder, Joseph Smith. In 1835 he was chosen as one of the church’s first group of twelve Apostles and was sent on many missions, including a year (1840) in Great Britain where he supervised successful preaching and church organization and then emigration of converts to America.

After Joseph Smith was killed by a mob in Illinois in 1844, Brigham Young led the Mormons in the great exodus to Utah. He is best known as an energetic and judicious leader. He was president of the church for nearly 30 years, governor of the Utah Territory and Superintendent of Indian Affairs from 1851-1857, a builder of railroads, theaters, temples and industries. He was also a powerful and witty orator and a deeply spiritual man who said he saw the Salt Lake Valley in a vision before he was able to announce, “This is the right place.”

Brigham Young always fostered education, encouraging learning societies and schools in pioneer Utah, and in 1875 founded the Academy that became Brigham Young University in Provo, Utah. He wrote, ‘Education is the power to think clearly, to act well in a day’s work, and to appreciate life.’”

Description:

Bronze statue by sculptor Kraig Varner with inscription



Element Type: Sculpture

Code: S-6

Element: Martha Hughes Cannon Statue and Plaque

Location: Niche in northwest corner of rotunda

Theme/Message:

“Martha Hughes Cannon-First woman State Senator in the United States
Elected to Utah State Senate in Utah’s first state election, Nov. 3,1896

Martha Hughes Cannon left a great legacy. A pioneer, medical doctor, prominent suffragist, author of Utah’s sanitation laws, initiator and first member of the state board of health, founder of the first nursing school in Utah Territory and successful mother, she was the first woman elected to a state senate in the United States.

A woman of courage and convictions, she set her goals and, despite hardships, achieved them. She started teaching elementary school at age 14, then became a typesetter, and by age nineteen had completed her chemistry degree. She graduated with her medical degree from the University of Michigan on her 23rd birthday, July 1, 1880. In 1882 she received an advanced medical degree from the University of Pennsylvania - the only woman in a class of 75 - plus a degree in elocution and oratory. She returned to Utah at age 25 and opened a private practice. Her appointment as second resident physician at Deseret Hospital resulted in her meeting Angus Munn Cannon, hospital superintendent, whom she married in 1884. She founded the first training school for nurses in 1888. Elected to the Utah State Senate in the state’s first election Nov. 3, 1896, she initiated legislation to improve health conditions and to upgrade the status of women and children.”

Description:

Bronze statue with plaque



Element Type: Statue

Code: S-7

Element: Maurice Warshaw bust

Location: Niche in the southeast corner of the rotunda

Theme/Message:

“Maurice Warshaw — 1898-1979

Pioneer in the development of supermarkets and founder of the grand Central Stores. Internationally renowned as a great philanthropist in giving of both his time and money in the helping of worldwide organizations for the handicapped and underprivileged. Great humanitarian and benefactor of the arts and sciences. Presented by Inez Warshaw, his wife and his family.”

Description:

Bronze bust 28” high on marble base with inscription; base 34” x 35” x 20”



Element Type: Statue

Code: S-8

Element: Thomas L. Kane statue

Location: South side of the rotunda

Theme/Message:

“Brigadier General Thomas L. Kane- The Immortal Friend of Utah and Its People

Following the days of their severest persecution in the winter of 1846-1847 when the Mormon pioneers driven from their beloved city of Navoo, Illinois by mob violence were scattered across the frozen plains of Iowa there came into their midst a young man, Thomas L. Kane, a native of Philadelphia, PA who expressed a desire to assist them in their suffering.

Through the Christian and economic benefactions of Thomas L. Kane and his father, Judge John H. Kane, United States District Judge of Philadelphia, the war department of Washington D.C. was directed by President James K. Polk to accept the enlistment of the Mormon battalion of 500 men in the war with Mexico who under the command of Lt. Colonel P. St. George Cooke marched to California, built Fort Moore at Los Angeles, aided in establishing American sovereignty in Southern California.

The government money paid the battalion members was used to feed and clothe the destitute Mormons in Iowa. This with their indomitable faith and perseverance enabled them to make their migration to the Salt Lake Valley in July 1847. Later, on Jan. 24, 1848 while several mustered-out Mormon Battalion soldiers were digging a mill race at Sutter's Mill on the American River, near Sacramento, California, gold was discovered which resulted in the California gold rush of 1849 which brought statehood to California in 1850.

In the year 1857, James Buchanan, then President of the United States, believing certain unfounded rumors that Utah Territorial Governor, Brigham Young and other territorial officers were in an open rebellion against federal authority in Utah, sent to Utah an armed force of 2500 men known as Johnston's army to maintain federal authority.

On being advised of the threatened invasion of his friends' homeland, Thomas L. Kane, against the wishes of President Buchanan (a friend of the Kane family and his father, Judge John H. Kane), decided to again go to the aid of his Mormon friends. He sailed down the Atlantic Ocean, crossed the Isthmus of Panama, sailed up the Pacific Ocean to San Francisco, then traveled by horse and wagon to Salt Lake City.

Through his efforts peace was established in Utah and a great blessing brought thereby to the pioneering people of this territory.”

Description:

Bronze statue by sculptor Ortho Fairbanks, mounted on marble pedestal with four inscriptions; statue 8' 5" high, pedestal 54" x 44" x 44"



Background Information:

This statue was unveiled at a ceremony 11 December 1958 and was located in an arch west of the rotunda. Speakers at the unveiling ceremony included LDS church president, David O. McKay, Governor George D. Clyde, Ortho R. Fairbanks, sculptor, Nichols G. Morgan Sr., donor, and Secretary of State, Lamont F. Toronto. The marble base was made of highly polished Italian light gray marble. The statue, which weighed one and a half tons, was the gift of Nicholas G. Morgan Sr., a great admirer of Kane.



Element Type: Statue

Code: S-9

Element: Daniel C. Jackling Statue

Location: South side of the rotunda

Theme/Message:

“Daniel Cowan Jackling-

World renown mining and metallurgical engineer, eminent business executive, benefactor and loyal friend of Utah and its people. Guided by an inspired vision, he applied and developed processes for the beneficiation of low grade porphyritic ores and originated copper mining methods revolutionary in character and on a scale never before attempted, resulting in the production world wide of new wealth in the form of precious metals, copper and other essential minerals in quantities never before attained in the history of man.

He assembled the now world famed Utah copper mine in nearby Bingham Canyon and in the course of his research implemented and developed that property from a body of supposedly worthless porphyry rock into the world's greatest copper producer of all time.

His civic services with relation to the great economic and political projects in which his unerring judgement and masterful direction provided superb leadership have left their unperishable imprints upon the growth and development of the state of Utah.

As an everlasting memorial the outward expression of the love and appreciation which the people of Utah entertained for him, the National Society of the Sons of Utah Pioneers with the cooperation of the Utah Copper Division of Kennecott Copper Corporation presents to the State of Utah this statue of Daniel Cowan Jackling.”

Description:

Bronze statue by sculptor Avard Fairbanks, mounted on marble pedestal with four inscriptions; statue 8' 4" high, pedestal 54" x 44" x 44"



Element Type: Statue

Code: S-10

Element: Simon Bamberger Bust

Location: Niche in the southwest corner of the rotunda
behind guides' desk

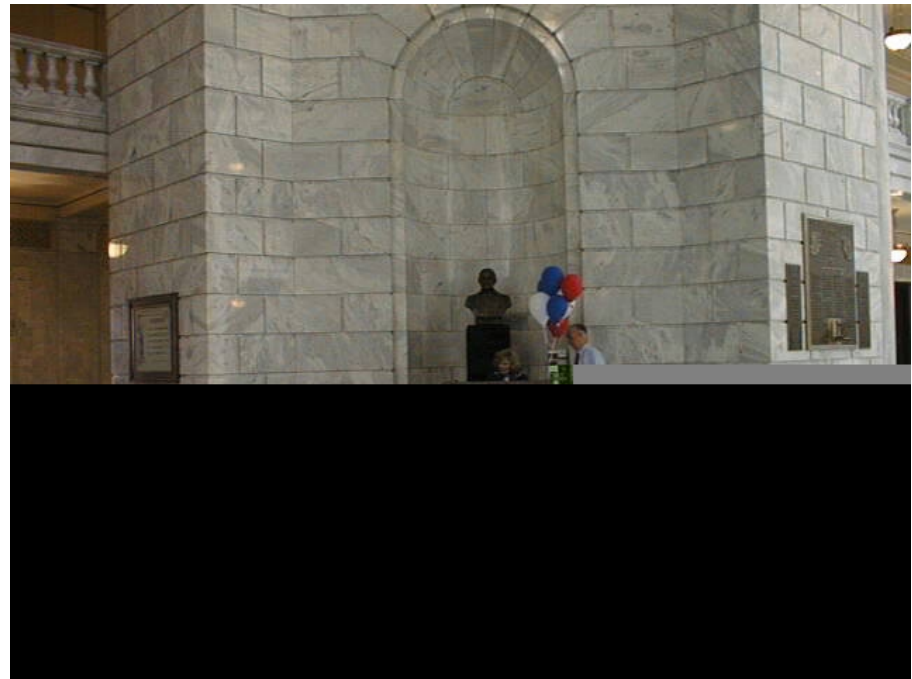
Theme/Message:

Simon Bamberger-Governor 1917-1921

Description:

Bronze bust with inscription

Bamberger was himself a pioneer of sorts. He was the first non-Mormon Democratic governor and a prominent member of a Jewish family, and he led many political and social reforms locally improving roads, rails, and public utilities.



Element Type: Sculpture

Code: S-11

Element: "Unka Sam" Bust

Location: North side of entrance to House Chambers

Theme/Message:

Commemorating early Utah Indian

Description:

Marble bust, sculpted by Millard F. Malin, on marble pedestal

Unka Sam, a Utah Indian who lived to between 107 and 127 years before he died. A hunter and fur trader when the settlers came to the Salt Lake Valley, Sam was a member of the peace mission sent to Washington to negotiate with the government after the Meeker massacre in Colorado in 1879.



Element Type: Sculpture

Code: S-12

Element: Richard W. Young Bust

Location: Third floor north side at entrance to Senate chambers

Theme/Message:

The life and accomplishments of Richard W. Young
Commemorating early Utah Indian

Description:

Bust of Richard W. Young w/ interpretive plaque



Element Type: Sculpture

Code: S-13

Element: Abraham Lincoln Bust

Location: Third floor north side at entrance to Senate chambers

Theme/Message:

None

Description:

Bronze bust of Lincoln mounted on pedestal



Element Type: Sculpture

Code: S-14

Element: Chief John Duncan Bust

Location: South side of entrance to House Chambers

Theme/Message:

Commemorating Ute Indian chief

Description:

Marble bust, sculpted by Millard F. Malin, on marble pedestal

